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TRANSLATIONS OF TA-KUNG PAO ARTICLES
ON ECONOMIC SUBJECTS
- COMMUNIST CHINA -

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TRANSLATIONS OF TA-KUNG PAO ARTICLES
ON ECONOMIC SUBJECTS
(COMMUNIST CHINA)

[The following are full translations of two selected
articles in Ta-Kung Pao , Peiping, 23 May 1960.]

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HOPEH ARRANGES FOR TAX COLLECTION, AND PURCHASE
AND DISTRIBUTION OF SUMMER GRAIN

[The following is a full translation of an article in
Ta-kung Pao, Peiping, 23 May 1960, page 1.]

(Special dispatch from Tientsin, 22 May 1960.) The Hopeh Provincial Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and the Hopeh Provincial People's Council recently convened a provincial conference on the tax collection, and purchase and distribution of summer grain. The conference summarized the experiences of summer grain work in 1959, analyzed the current good situation relating to grain work, and decided on the need to grasp the time element, grasp the situation tightly, grasp the situation realistically and grasp the method of intensive work in the development of the movement of "five good" (good harvest, good tax collection and grain purchase, good grain distribution, good utilization and good storage) and "four timely" activities (timely harvesting, timely collection of tax and purchase of grain, timely distribution, and timely arrangement of the livelihood of the masses).

The meeting held that the summer crop of 1960 is generally growing well. In 1959 all areas in the province vigorously developed high yielding wheat fields, intensive cultivation, timely sowing, application of sufficient quantities of fertilizer, and rational close planting, while all industries and trades in the province went all out in resisting drought and carrying out irri-

gation activities. This laid the foundation for a bumper wheat harvest.

In order to fulfill the task of tax collection, purchase and distribution of summer grain in 1960 with the achievement of quantity, speed, quality and economy, the conference decided that special attention be paid to the following links. First of all the bumper wheat harvest must be realized, and the broad masses of the people of the whole province are called upon to exert their utmost efforts to see to this phase of the task. They must strive to carry out once or twice the universal irrigation of all wheat fields, apply one more layer of fertilizer to fatten the grain, take timely precautions against pests, so as to ensure a bumper harvest. At the same time steps are to be taken for the regulation and organization of labor power on the eve of the summer harvest. As soon as the crop is ready for harvesting, shock efforts must be exerted, and where one plot is ripe, that plot must be harvested, and the collection of the reaped wheat must be carried out right on the spot, so that not a single grain may be lost.

Second, the financial and commercial departments, under the leadership of Party committees at different levels, must actively assist the people's communes and production brigades in the procurement of material supplies and organizational and preparatory work. They must train a sufficient number of storehouse keepers for the communes, and assist the production brigades of the communes in the establishment of proper systems for the retention of grain for

food, fodder, and seeds and a special granary for food reserves. The special granary must be properly kept and properly used with special personnel in charge, special accounts kept, and with all receipts and deliveries properly documented.

Third, the state's collection of tax and purchase of grain must be closely coordinated with the distribution of grain in the communes and arrangements for the livelihood of commune members. The spirit of unified planning and comprehensive attention, and overall arrangements must be fully implemented. All areas were called upon to fulfill the state's taxation and purchasing tasks on the one hand, and to arrange for the livelihood of the masses on the other. Tax collections and grain purchases on the one side, and distribution in communes on the other, must be separately recorded in books. When one lot of grain is threshed, it must be disposed of. On the conclusion of all threshing, the output must be checked and verified. The task of tax collection and grain purchase will thus be completed and the arrangement for the people's living needs will also be undertaken.

Fourth, simultaneous with the distribution of grain in a commune, measures must earnestly be taken for the calculation of rations, the ^{of ration coupons} delivery to all households, delivery to messhalls of grain supplies, the serving of meals against coupons, and the transfer to individuals of grain economized. After the summer grain has been harvested, the planned improvement of messhall management must be undertaken, and attention paid to the creation

of assets for the messhalls, such as vegetable gardens. Efforts must be made for both coarse and fine grain to be consumed in the messhalls, variety of meals must be provided, both hard cooked rice and soupy rice must be supplied. This would then lead to unified planning and comprehensive attention, reviewing the past and looking into the future, using the bumper years to make up for the bad years, consuming grain in a planned manner, and making it possible for endless supplies to be available like an ever flowing stream. The regulation of grain supplies must also be organized.

Fifth, efforts must be exerted for the comprehensive utilization of wheat stalks to increase raw materials for industry, expand supplies to the market and increase the income of communes and their members. The meeting decided that after the wheat harvest, the whole province could utilize 1.5 billion chin of wheat stalks for the production of 24,000 tons of alcohol, 350 million chin of starch, 750 million chin of native paper pulp, and quantities of syrup, oil, and vinegar. It was demanded that for the comprehensive utilization of wheat stalks and other plants, there should be operated 1,228 processing works and centers; 1,178 distilleries; 90 alcohol plants, and the planned building of rubber plants. Special wheat producing areas were asked to take immediate steps to carry out overall designing, exert self efforts at rejuvenation, employ both native and modern methods, take into account local expediencies, make the best use of coarse and simple equipment, and generally attend to all arrangements so that as soon as the wheat is harvested

a high tide of the mass movement would be brought into being.

To effectively combine summer harvesting, summer sowing, tax collection and purchase of summer grain, and distribution of summer grain, the meeting demanded that the first secretaries of Party committees at different levels to personally assume command, that all Party members be mobilized, work fronts be demarcated, responsibility be divided, and leadership be strengthened. All must persist in letting politics hold command, unify ideological understanding, convene properly meetings of cadres of production brigades of communes, and other types of mass meetings, further propagandize and implement policies, talk reason, and carry out education in socialist ideology, to mobilize the activism of the broad masses and cadres. All must persist in the vigorous development of the mass movement and the strengthening of investigation and research, rationally arrange manpower, animal power and transport power, centralize all forces, take early action, strike while the iron is hot, accomplish tasks in a single breath, and achieve the overall fulfillment of the policy of "five simultaneous acts", "five good things" and "four timely acts."

DEVELOP THE QUALITY OF PAPER WITH
IDEOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP

[The following is a full translation of an editorial in
Ta-kung Pao, Peiping, 23 May 1960, page 3.]

After two years of the big leap forward, the paper industry has rapidly increased its output and added to the varieties of its products. The quality of paper is generally stabilized and the needs of all sides have been basically met. We must affirm that the achievement has been colossal. However, in the course of progress there have emerged several new problems, one of which particularly is the less satisfactory quality of paper used for cultural purposes. It is a very urgent task for the paper industry today to appropriately raise the quality of paper to further meet the needs on all sides.

There are objective reasons why some of the paper used for cultural purposes is not of the desired good quality, and these may be found in the fact that supplies of such raw materials as alkali and chlorides for the time being not sufficiently adequate to the needs of the high speed development of the paper industry. In addition, some leadership cadres in enterprises become too hurried, have fears for difficulties, or else one-sidedly seek the fulfillment of production value targets, and production volume targets, to the neglect of quality. Thus there are both ideological problems and practical problems involved in the quality of paper, but the ideological

gocal problems of of primary importance. The overcoming of these ideological obstacles is the key to the problem of the quality of paper.

Can the paper industry achieve a leap forward in both quantity and quality? The answer is in the affirmative. Facts have proved that the quality of most varieties of paper has been stabilized, and in some cases it has been even elevated. Of the various types of paper used for cultural purposes, some also have had their quality stabilized. For example the Shih-chien Paper Works in Kirin has consistently maintained a stabilized quality for its products. The Kai-shan-tun Paper Works with similar objective conditions, however, for a time reported a lowering of its quality. And this Kai-shan-tun Paper Works, without changing its conditions, saw a great improvement in production after overcoming the rightist conservative trend in its leadership ideology, the full mobilization of the masses, and the adoption of concrete measures. The quality of the paper showed a marked change for the better.

It can thus be seen that the key to the quality of paper is not to be found in individual objective factors, but whether or not adequate subjective efforts have been exerted. The leap forward in production has broken down the original balance giving rise to a new imbalance (the weak links.) When the weak links are overcome, a new balance emerges, and the production level is raised one step. The new leap forward again brings about a new imbalance, ... and this is repeated in a circle, and each appearance of an imbalance

provides the motive power for the promotion of a further leap forward. This is the objective law of the leap forward. The present inadequate supply of alkalines and chlorines for the paper industry must also be considered a motive force. That is to say, it must lead us to thinking of all ways and means to increase the supply of raw materials (pulp, alkalines, and chlorines) to ensure the high speed development of paper production and the continual elevation of the quality of paper.

It is entirely possible to solve the problem of raw materials for the paper industry. Recently, at the conference convened at Antung on the paper industry of the whole country, the Ministry of Light Industry correctly pointed out that we must exert self efforts at rejuvenation, and use the method of groups of small native plants for increase the production of alkalines and chlorines, to supplement the inadequacy of supplies assigned by the state. This is the primary measure for the elevation of the quality of paper, and on this foundation for the achievement of overall leap forward.

During the past two years, the paper works in various areas have operated quite a number of small workshops of the native type for the manufacture of alkalines and chlorides with electrolysis of salt. and achievements in this field have been reported by the Hua-feng and Min-feng Paper Works in Chekiang and also from Shanghai and Anhwei. But the leadership cadres of some factories have become accustomed to waiting for all supplies to be assigned by the state, considering that it is not within the proper task

for a manufactory to deal with the production of raw materials. Such a viewpoint is clearly not in keeping with the demands of the general line and the big leap forward.

The true content of the general line is to fully mobilize the masses, mobilize all active factors to realize the overall leap forward of the national economy. The Party's policy of walking on two legs is a good measure for the thorough implementation of the general line. In the solution of the supply of raw materials, we must also walk on two legs, and practice the combination of the unified distribution by the central authorities with local self efforts at rejuvenation.

We advocate that all industries and trades take up the operation of united enterprises, with the major line of production as the central task, but also engaging in diversified operations. The latter should include not only the production of raw materials, but also the production of iron, steel and industrial chemicals. At the moment it is most important that the paper industry should take up the production of its own alkalines and chlorines, Only thus may it basically solve the problem of the supply of raw materials, and guarantee the continued big leap forward in production.

In the course of exertion own efforts for rejuvenation in the production of raw materials, we must implement the policy of using native methods immediately and combining native methods with modern methods. While some paper factories have been considering the production of slaklines and chlorines, nevertheless they have not

considered it worth while to resort to native methods and crude measures, do not see the great wisdom of the masses, are ambitious and want to do everything the modern way, so that they have waited for several years without taking any action. Whereas other plants have already resorted to the use of native methods and with the struggle put up by the masses of workers for a week or half a month, production immediately got under way. Wnechow Paper Works has used no steel products and lacks the guidance of technical personnel, but within one month they erected a small workshop for caustic soda with a daily output of 200 kilograms. This is an example which deserves to be emulated.

Another important matter in the supply of raw materials for paper plants is the need to reduce consumption. The Ministry of Light Industry has asked all industrial enterprises to strive, within May 1960, to reduce consumption to below the target set by the ministry, while those who had already achieved that level should strive to lower consumption further. This is not only necessary, but also possible. At present conditions in different enterprises are very unbalanced. Take chlorine consumption. The Shih-chien Paper Works consumes 46.3 kilograms for the production of one ton of paper, while some backward units use as much as more than 100 kilograms. This shows the large potentialities available in the reduction of consumption quotas. The standards set by the ministry are the levels already reached by many advanced units, and are completely attainable. So long as the leadership cadres persist in letting politics

assume command, place reliance on the masses, they will very rapidly lower consumption. They may use the same quantity of fibers and chemicals (particularly chlorine) for the production of more good paper.

Today this paper publishes two news items. One reports on the red banner factory of the paper industry - the Shih-chien Paper Works - in the realization of high output, good quality, low consumption, safety in production, and overall fulfillment of the state plans. Their basic experiences are: resolute implementation of the directives of the Party and higher level organs, resolute reliance on the masses, consistent attention to ideological work, and production. It is hoped that all of us will emulate the Shih-chien Paper Works, catch up with it, and surpass it. We shall then all leap forward together and achieve universal elevation.

From the other news item we can learn that since the holding of the conference at Antung, in the short space of a little more than one month, there has begun an improvement in the quality of paper for cultural uses.

At the moment, the masses of workers are full of zeal, and the situation is very favorable. So long as all enterprises will ride on the present victory, mobilize the masses further with great fanfare, turn the spearhead of the technological revolution to attack the three key objectives of pulp, alkaline and chloride, develop the labor emulative drive around this task, concentrate superior forces to fight the war of attrition, the quality of paper for cultural use will be improved within a short time.

FOR REASONS OF SPEED AND ECONOMY
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